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Cerambycinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Mexico and Honduras: new species of Elaphidiini and a new country record in *Chrysoprasis*

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new species;
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description;
Central America.

Abstract. – Five new species are described in Elaphidiini (Cerambycinae): *Psyrassa imitatrix* **sp**. **nov**., from Honduras; *Psyrassa inexspectata* **sp**. **nov**., from Mexico (Jalisco); *Psyrassa aurantiaca* **sp**. **nov**., from Mexico (Oaxaca); *Aneflomorpha lingafelteri* **sp**. **nov**., from Mexico (San Luis Potosi); and *Anopliomorpha bezarki* **sp**. **nov**., from Honduras. *Chrysoprasis hirtula* White, 1853 is recorded from Honduras for the first time.

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Introduction

The Neotropical region harbors an exceptionally diverse fauna of Cerambycidae, where many genera remain incompletely known and new species continue to be discovered, even in relatively well-studied groups. Central America and Mexico, in particular, represent important areas of faunal interchange between the Nearctic and Neotropical (South American) regions, resulting in a complex mosaic of distributions and high levels of endemism in several tribes, including Elaphidiini and Dichophyiini.

Chrysoprasis Audinet-Serville, 1834 is the largest genus of Dichophyiini comprising 73 species and two subspecies (Bezark 2026), distributed from Mexico to southern South America. A new country record is presented for *Chrysoprasis hirtula* White, 1853.

Psyrassa Pascoe, 1866 is a large genus with 60 described species (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025), occurring from Canada to northern South America. Toledo (2005) revised the genus, but over 20 species have subsequently been described, and some have been synonymized. At the moment, it is not possible to provide an updated key to the species because examples of many of them are not available to us, preventing the verification of several features presented in Toledo's (2005) key. Three new species are described herein.

Aneflomorpha Casey, 1912 is another moderately large genus of Elaphidiini, with 46 known species (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025), distributed from the United States of America to Central America. The species from the United States of America were revised by Lingafelter (2022) and Chemsak & Noguera (2005) provided a key to species from Mexico with five new species from Mexico and Central America being described since that time. One new Mexican species is described herein.

Anopliomorpha Linsley, 1936 is a relatively small genus of Elaphidiini, with six species distributed from Mexico to Central America, including the Caribbean (Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025). A new species described from Honduras further expands the known diversity of the genus in northern Central America and underscores the still-incomplete knowledge of *Anopliomorpha* in this region.

Together, the new species and new country record presented herein reinforce the significance of Mexico and Central America as areas of ongoing taxonomic discovery in Cerambycidae, and they underline the need for continued collecting efforts and detailed morphological studies to better understand species diversity and distribution patterns within Elaphidiini and related tribes.

Materials and Methods

Photographs were taken with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera, Canon MP-E 65mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens; specimens were illuminated with Dome of light (RK Science Factory, Brazil). Measurements were taken in mm.

References on known species are restricted to the original descriptions; for full references see Monné (2024) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2025). In Material examined, only the specimen used to establish the new record is listed.

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The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:
DHCO – Daniel Heffern Collection, Houston, Texas, USA
MZSP – Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
SWLC – Steven W. Lingafelter Collection, Hereford, Arizona, USA
TAMU – Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA

Results

CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

DICHOPHYIINI Gistel, 1848

Chrysoprasis Audinet-Serville, 1834

Chrysoprasis hirtula White, 1853

(Fig. 1)

Chrysoprasis hirtula White, 1853: 150.
Chrysoprasis jacintha Bates, 1880: 65.

Remarks. – Currently, *Chrysoprasis hirtula* is known from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Bolivia (Monné 2024a; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2025).

Material examined. – HONDURAS (**new country record**), *Olancho*: E. Dulce, nombre de Culmi, Finca Las Brisas, 15.2947°N 85.3172°W, 1 female, 16-17.VIII.2022, E. van den Berghe leg. (DHCO).

ELAPHIDIINI Thomson, 1864

Psyrassa Pascoe, 1866

Psyrassa imitatrix **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 2-6)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/C51F3C82-4743-46A8-AF83-EE8A0ABFA317

Holotype, ♂, HONDURAS, *Olancho*: E. Dulce, nombre de Culmi, Finca las Brisas, 15.2947°N 85.3172°W, 16–17.VIII.2022, E. van den Berghe leg. (TAMU, formerly DHCO).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly blackish; cephalic capsule reddish brown posteriorly; ventral mouthparts dark brown, except yellowish-brown apex of palpomeres; anteclypeus and labrum dark brown; antennomeres III–XI dark brown, mostly opaque, distal segments darker reddish brown depending on light intensity. Prothorax reddish brown, except brownish area close to anterior margin and brown area close to posterior margin, dark-brown margin of procoxal cavities, central area of prosternal process, and postcoxal processes, and dark reddish-brown posterior half of prosternal process. Elytra blackish basally, gradually brown toward area close to apex, except entirely dark-brown sutural and epipleural margins and apex.

Head. – Frons and frontal area of antennal tubercles densely, coarsely, confluently punctate, except smooth apex of antennal tubercles, and smooth central plate; with sparse, short whitish setae, except glabrous frontal plate. Antennal tubercles moderately elevated; apex triangularly projected upward and backward; dorsal surface moderately sparsely and finely punctate, except smooth apex, and sparse, short whitish setae, except glabrous smooth apex. Area between antennal tubercles and posterior margin of upper eye lobes densely, coarsely punctate, punctures confluent between antennal tubercles, except smooth central area between eyes; with sparse, short, bristly whitish setae. Remaining surface of vertex somewhat sparsely, coarsely punctate toward eyes, transversely rugose close to prothorax; with sparse yellowish setae, almost absent close to prothorax. Area behind eyes strongly constricted laterally; smooth close to eye, rugose-punctate on remaining surface behind upper lobe, sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate behind lower lobe, glabrous. Genae short; rugose-punctate; with moderately sparse whitish pubescence, except glabrous apex. Postclypeus coarsely rugose-punctate centrally, subsmooth laterally; with very sparse whitish pubescence on wide central area, glabrous laterally; with one long, erect, thick yellowish-brown seta on each side of central area. Labrum with sparse, long whitish setae posterocentrally, long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae laterally, and short fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half; anterior half transversely rugose-punctate, with short, bristly yellowish-brown setae and a few long, erect setae of same color. Upper eye lobes about as wide as scape, with rounded inner margin; lower eye lobes very large, almost occupying entire lateral portion of head; upper eye lobes with four rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.29 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.44 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.32 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.85 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apical third of antennomere IX. Scape abundantly, coarsely punctate, except smooth dorsal and lateral apex; punctures with short, bristly yellowish seta, except a few dorsal punctures with long, erect setae of same color and long, erect setae of same color on apical third of ventral surface. Pedicel with sparse yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex, and a few long, erect yellowish setae ventrally and on outer surface. Antennomeres III–XI with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; III–VI with long, erect yellowish setae ventrally, setae gradually sparser toward VI; dorsal apex of III–X with long, erect yellowish setae; ventral apex of VII–X with long, erect yellowish setae; apex of XI with short yellowish setae directed forward; inner apex of III with spine with acute apex, about as long as pedicel and shorter than apical diameter of segment; inner apex of IV with spicule.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding apical spine): scape = 0.80; pedicel = 0.18; IV = 0.88; V = 1.02; VI = 1.04; VII = 1.04; VIII = 1.04; IX = 1.00; X = 0.96; XI = 1.12.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; sinuous in lateral view; sides slightly, roundly widened centrally; anterior and posterior constrictions distinct. Pronotum very sparsely, finely punctate; some punctures with a short or long yellowish seta, long setae more abundant laterally. Sides of prothorax with sculpturing and setae as on pronotum. Prosternum moderately abundantly, finely punctate and with abundant yellowish pubescence on wide central area of posterior third; central third slightly transversely striate; remaining surface very sparsely, finely punctate; with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae interspersed throughout. Prosternal process with sparse whitish pubescence; narrowest area 0.25 times procoxal width. Procoxal cavities open behind. Mesoventrite with sparse yellowish-white pubescence centrally, abundant on sides. Mesanepisterna, mesepimera, metanepisterna, and sides of metaventrite with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface of metaventrite with very sparse yellowish-white pubescence. Mesoventral process with sparse yellowish-white pubescence; sides convergent on anterior 2/3, distinctly widened on posterior third; narrowest area 0.38 times mesocoxal width; apex 0.65 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with sparse yellowish-white pubescence.

Elytra. – Parallel-sided on anterior 4/5, roundly narrowed toward apex on posterior fifth; apex subtruncate, with outer angle rounded; abundantly punctate, punctures coarser on anterior half, finer on posterior half; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed.

Legs. – Profemora fusiform; meso- and metafemora elongated fusiform; sparsely, finely punctate; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Tibiae longitudinally carinate on inner surface; with sparse yellowish-white pubescence, except yellowish-brown pubescence on apical region of ventral surface; with long, erect yellowish setae, more abundant on meso- and metatibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with moderately abundant yellowish setae not obscuring integument, consisting of both short, decumbent setae and long, suberect setae.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with moderately long, bristly yellowish-white setae and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed; apex of ventrite 5 concave.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 9.00;
prothoracic length, 1.70;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.10;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.20;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.35;
humeral width, 1.70;
elytral length, 5.80.

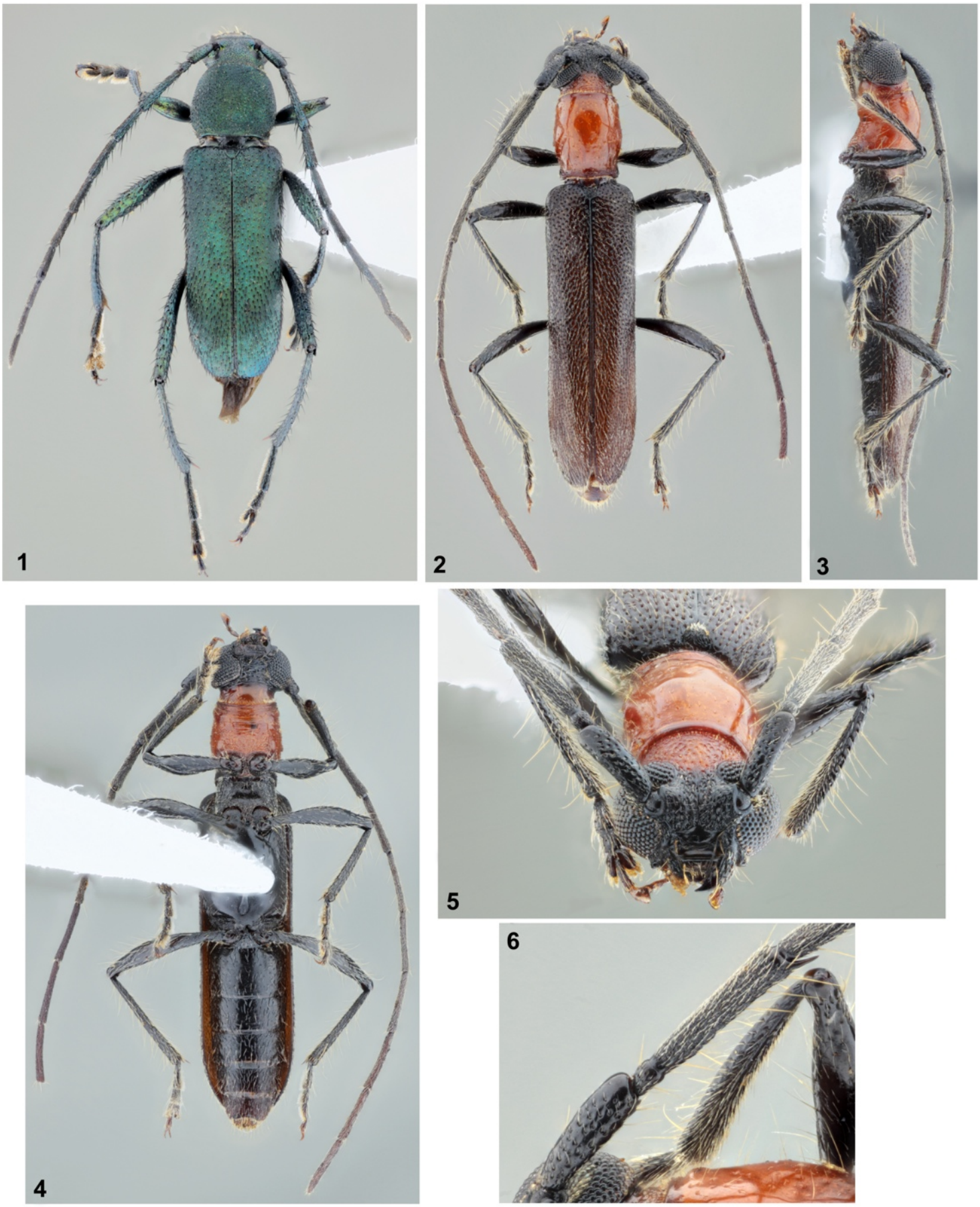

Fig. **1**-**6**. Cerambycinae spp.

1. *Chrysoprasis hirtula* White, 1853, female from Honduras, dorsal habitus. **2**-**6**. *Psyrassa imitatrix* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype. **2**. Dorsal habitus. **3**. Lateral habitus. **4**. Ventral habitus. **5**. Head, frontal view. **6**. Basal antennomeres.

Etymology. – From Latin "*imitatrix*" (imitator), referring to its resemblance to other species of the genus.

Remarks. – *Psyrassa imitatrix* sp. nov. is similar to *P. audureaui* Heffern, Botero & Santos-Silva, 2020 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Heffern *et al.* 2020), but differs as follows: upper eye lobes narrower, with four rows of ommatidia; prothorax proportionally shorter, distinctly narrowed posteriorly; pronotum more distinctly convex on anterior 2/3 and more distinctly inclined on posterior third; elytral punctures denser, especially on posterior half; and elytral pubescence distinctly more abundant. In *P. audureaui*, the upper eye lobes are wider, with five rows of ommatidia, the prothorax is proportionally longer and not distinctly narrowed posteriorly, the pronotum is slightly convex on the anterior 2/3 and slightly inclined on the posterior third, the elytral punctures are sparser, especially on the posterior half, and the elytral pubescence is distinctly sparser. It differs from *P. levicollis* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995 (see photographs on Bezark 2025), by the elytral pubescence distinctly more abundant (sparser in *P. levicollis*) and the elytral apex wider and subrounded (narrower and with at least the outer angle spiniform in *P. levicollis*); from *P. maesi* Audureau, 2010 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Maes *et al.* 2010), especially by apical spine of the antennomere III about as long as the pedicel and shorter than the apical width of the segment (distinctly longer than the pedicel and longer than the apical width of the segment in *P. maesi*), the prothorax is longer and narrower (shorter and wider in *P. maesi*), and the elytral punctures are sparser (denser in *P. maesi*); from *P. megalops* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005), by the antennomere III not longitudinally carinate dorsally (carinate in *P. megalops*), the prothorax reddish brown (dark brown in *P. megalops*), and the elytral apex wide and subrounded (from truncate-emarginate to dentiform in *P. megalops*); from *P. sallaei* Bates, 1885 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Heffern *et al.* 2020) by the apex of the spine of the antennomere III acute (blunt in *P. sallaei*), and the elytral apex subrounded (obliquely truncate in *P. sallaei*); and from *P. subglabra* Linsley, 1935 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005), especially by the outer apical angle of the elytra not spiniform (distinctly spiniform in *P. subglabra*).

Psyrassa inexspectata sp. nov.

(Fig. 7-12)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/CFE81275-340F-4723-83E4-A48219E1FED5

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Jalisco*: La Primavera, 1600 m, 15.VII.1998, G. Nogueira leg. (TAMU, formerly DHCO).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Head capsule reddish brown, lighter, partially brownish ventrally, and yellowish brown on genal apex; ventral mouthparts brownish, partially yellowish brown on some areas and apex of palpomeres; anteclypeus and labrum with irregular dark yellowish-brown areas; scape light reddish brown; pedicel and antennomeres III–IV mostly blackish with irregular dark reddish-brown areas; antennomere V reddish brown with irregular dark-brown areas; antennomeres VI–XI orangish brown, gradually lighter toward XI, darker on apex of VI–X, dark area gradually lighter toward X. Pronotum and sides of prothorax reddish brown, except dark-brown area close to anterior margin; ventral surface of prothorax light reddish brown, slightly darker close to anterior margin, darker close to procoxal cavities and sides of anterior margin of prosternal process, orangish brown on apical sides of prosternal process. Ventral surface of mesothorax reddish brown, darker close to mesocoxal cavities and sides of anterior region of mesoventral process, light reddish brown on remaining surface of mesoventral process. Ventral surface of metathorax reddish brown with irregular dark-brown area centrally on metaventrite. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra blackish anteriorly, gradually becoming dark brown toward apex from anterior third. Procoxae mostly reddish brown; meso- and metacoxae orangish brown. Trochanters orangish brown. Femora orangish brown, slightly darker apically. Tibiae dark brown. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres I–II dark brown; III–V mostly reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites blackish, except reddish brown apex of ventrites 1–4.

Head. – Frons sparsely, moderately finely punctate, except smooth frontal plate, and abundant punctures close to lower eye lobes; frontal plate narrow, strongly transverse, with rounded anterior margin, separated from remaining surface of frons by moderately deep transverse sulcus, distinctly deeper laterally; with a few short, bristly yellowish-white setae, slightly more abundant close to eyes. Antennal tubercles and area between them sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth apex of tubercles; with a few short, decumbent yellowish-white setae, except glabrous apex of tubercles; apex of tubercle moderately elevated and rounded. Remaining surface of vertex sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate, punctures slightly denser and finer close to eyes; nearly all punctures with short, bristly yellowish-white seta, or long, erect yellowish-white seta. Area behind upper eye lobes sparsely, moderately coarsely punctate; some punctures with short, bristly yellowish-white seta. Area behind lower eye lobes partially transversely rugose, with fine punctures interspersed; almost glabrous. Genae short; moderately sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth apex; with sparse, short, decumbent yellowish-white setae, except glabrous smooth apex. Area between eyes and antennae with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous about posterior half; remaining surface rugose-punctate, with moderately abundant, erect, both short and long yellowish setae. Wide central area of postclypeus abundantly, moderately coarsely punctate; with sparse, bristly, short yellowish setae, a few long, erect yellowish setae, and one very long, thick, erect yellowish-brown seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum sparsely, finely punctate on posterior third, smooth on remaining surface; with moderately sparse, short, decumbent yellowish-white setae on posterior half, glabrous on anterior half, except fringe of golden setae on anterior margin; posterior half with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed centrally and tuft of long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae on sides. Sides of mandibles densely, coarsely punctate on basal 2/3, smooth on apical third; basal 2/3 with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed, erect setae more abundant close to anterior third; anterior third glabrous. Upper eye lobes distinctly narrower than maximum diameter of scape, with rounded inner margin; lower eye lobes very large, almost occupying entire lateral portion of head; upper eye lobes with three rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.41 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.54 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.5 times elytral length, reaching elytral on apical third of antennomere IX. Scape abundantly, coarsely punctate dorsally and laterally, except smooth apex of dorsal surface; sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate ventrally; nearly all punctures with short or moderately short, bristly yellowish seta and a few ventral punctures with long, erect yellowish seta ventrally. Pedicel abundantly, finely punctate, punctures shallower ventrally; nearly all dorsal and lateral punctures with short, decumbent yellowish seta, and nearly all ventral punctures with long, erect yellowish seta. Antennomere III longitudinally sulcate dorsally, carinate close to inner margin of sulcus; ventral surface longitudinally carinate; abundantly, finely punctate dorsally and laterally, sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate ventrally; with moderately sparse yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, distinctly sparser ventrally; with long, erect yellowish setae ventrally and on dorsal and lateral apical region; inner apex with moderately long spine with blunt apex, about as long as pedicel and apical diameter of the segment. Antennomere IV with dorsal sulcus, dorsal and ventral carina, sculpturing and pubescence as on III; inner apical spine shorter than apical diameter of the segment, with acute apex. Antennomeres V–XI with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed ventrally, gradually sparser toward XI; V–X with long, erect yellowish setae on dorsal and lateral apex; V–VII slightly longitudinally carinate dorsally.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding apical spine): scape = 0.65; pedicel = 0.24; IV = 0.86; V = 0.97; VI = 0.97; VII = 0.98; VIII = 0.94; IX = 0.86; X = 0.73; XI = 0.84.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; cylindrical; anterior constriction distinct; parallel-sided between anterior constriction and posterior sixth, then narrowed and parallel-sided toward posterolateral angles. Pronotum with one slightly elevated gibbosity on each side of

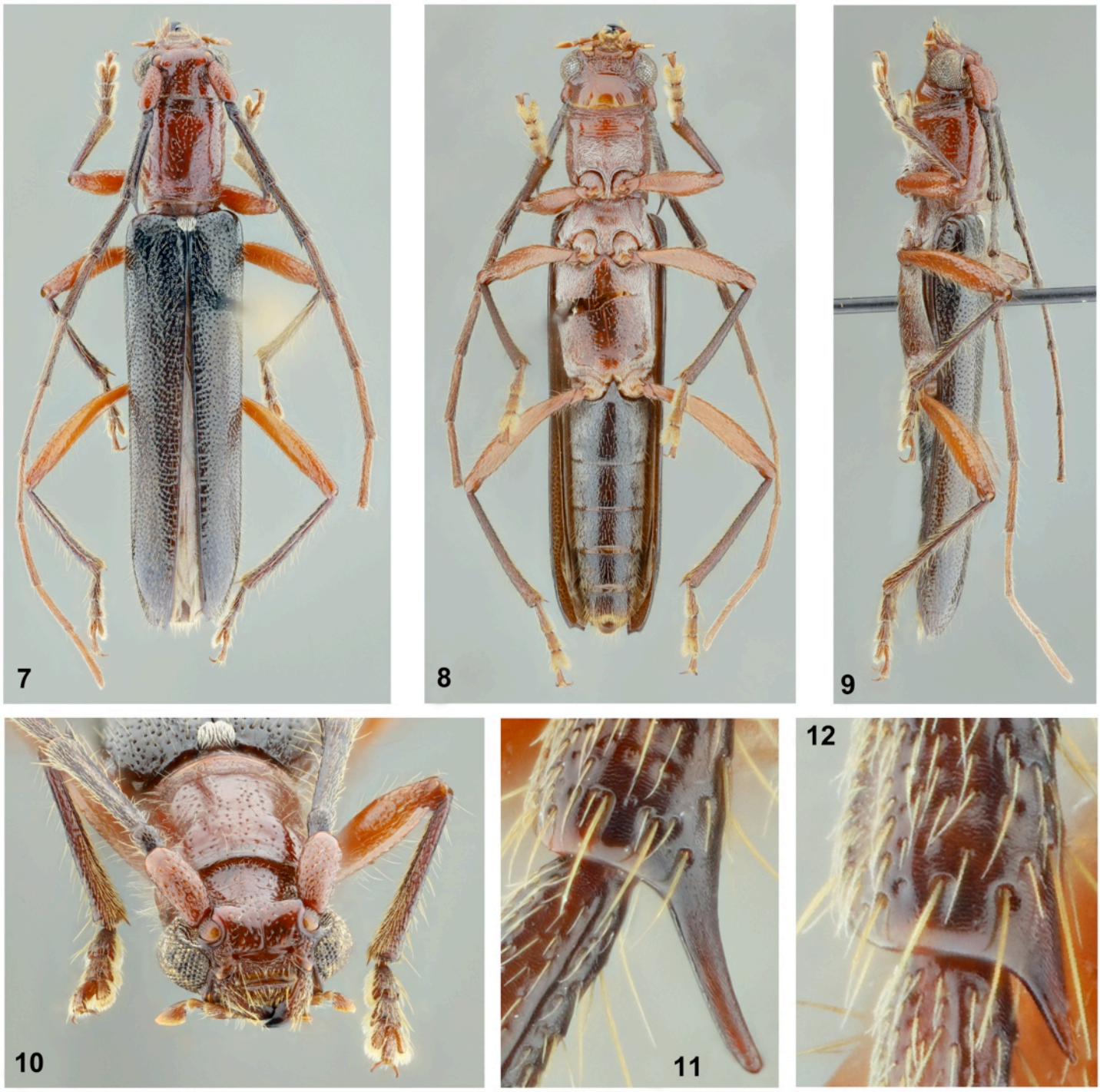

Fig. **7-12**. *Psyrassa inexspectata* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype.

7. Dorsal habitus. **8**. Ventral habitus. **9**. Lateral habitus. **10**. Head, frontal view. **11**. Apex of antennomere III. **12**. Apex of antennomere IV.

anterior third and one elongated, slightly elevated gibbosity centrally on posterior half; sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth central gibbosity and slightly denser punctures on posterior sixth; nearly all punctures with erect, short or long yellowish seta. Sides of prothorax moderately abundantly and coarsely punctate, punctures denser inferiorly, except transversely rugose-punctate area close to anterior margin; nearly all punctures with erect, short or long yellowish seta. Posterior 2/3 of prosternum abundantly, moderately finely punctate, with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; anterior third transversely rugose-punctate, rugosities and punctures more abundant close to anterior margin; with sparse, short, bristly yellowish-white setae and long, erect setae of same color anterolaterally. Prosternal process with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous sides of apex; narrowest area 0.17 times procoxal width. Procoxal cavities widely open posteriorly. Ventral surface of mesothorax with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument, slightly sparser anterocentrally on mesoventrite and distinctly sparser on mesanepisterna close to mesoventrite. Mesoventral process with sides concave; apex strongly notched centrally; narrowest area 0.58 times mesocoxal width; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Metanepisterna and sides of metaventrite with abundant white pubescence partially obscuring integument, pubescence absent on large central area of metaventrite and partially yellowish close to metacoxal cavities; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae on metaventrite; sides of metaventrite abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures distinctly sparse on remaining surface. Scutellum with dense white pubescence.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior half, punctures gradually finer toward apex on apical half; apex oblique, slightly

concave, with outer angle rounded and sutural angle triangularly projected; nearly all punctures with long, erect yellowish-brown seta.

Legs. – Femora moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate; inner surface of pro- and mesofemora transversely rugose; with moderately sparse, erect, both short and long yellowish setae. Tibiae longitudinally sulcate laterally; protibiae with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence, except abundant pubescence on apical half of ventral surface and entire ventral surface, pubescence bristly ventrally; meso- and metatibiae lacking pubescence, except bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apex of ventral surface and part of inner surface; all tibiae with long, erect yellowish-brown setae, sparser on protibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsomeres with abundant, bristly, both short and long yellowish-brown setae not obscuring integument.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1–4 with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument laterally, central area with sparse, moderately short, decumbent yellowish setae, except glabrous apex; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed. Ventrite 5 mostly with long, bristly yellowish-brown setae laterally, and bristly, both short and long whitish setae centrally; apex widely concave.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 13.35;
prothoracic length, 2.30;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.65;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.70;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.90;
humeral width, 2.60;
elytral length, 9.50.

Etymology. – From Latin "*inexspectatus*" (unexpected), referring to the unexpected discovery of another species of the genus in Mexico.

Remarks. – The key by Toledo (2005) leads *Psyrassa inexspectata* sp. nov. to the alternative of couplet "17" with *P. nigroaenea* Bates, 1892. However, the new species differs by the head capsule, scape, and the prothorax mostly reddish (dark in *P. nigroaenea*), the color of the scape contrasting with that on pedicel and basal flagellomeres (not contrasting in *P. nigroaenea*), and the elytral apex wider (narrower in *P. nigroaenea*). It differs from *P. katsurae* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995 by the color of the pronotum strongly contrasting with that of the elytra (not contrasting in *P. katsurae*), color of the scape distinctly contrasting with that of the pedicel and antennomeres III–XI (not contrasting in *P. katsurae*), and the femora orangish (dark brown in *P. katsurae*). Additionally, in the new species, the ventral distance between the eyes is much greater than the width of the intermaxillary process, whereas in *P. katsurae* it is only slightly greater.
Psyrassa inexspectata is similar to *P. obscuriventris* García & Santos-Silva, 2022 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in García & Santos-Silva 2022), but differs by the spine of the antennomere III slightly longer than the pedicel (almost twice the length of pedicel in *P. obscuriventris*), dorsal carina on the antennomeres III–V well marked (slightly distinct in *P. obscuriventris*), and the elytra lack long interspersed setae (present in *P. obscuriventris*). It is also similar to *P. brevicornis* Linsley, 1934 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005), but differs especially by the antennomere III distinctly longer than the scape (about as long as the scape in *P. brevicornis*), and the femora orangish (dark brown in *P. brevicornis*); from *P. cylindricollis* Linsley, 1935 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) differs especially by the spine of the antennomere III about as long as the pedicel (much longer in *P. cylindricollis*); and from *P. basicornis* Pascoe, 1866, by the elytral apex not projected on the outer apex and femora distinctly lighter (elytral apex projected on the outer apex and femora dark in *P. basicornis*).

Psyrassa aurantiaca **sp. nov.**

(Fig. 13-21)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/09DA5974-19B4-4F83-99D7-73E51C476659

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *Oaxaca*: 1.5 mi. E Zopilote, near Pan Am. Hwy, light, 5.VI.1987, W.B. Warner leg. (TAMU, formerly DHCO).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Head capsule orangish brown, brown on apex of antennal tubercles; ventral mouthparts orangish brown, distinctly lighter on palpomeres, especially on apex, and part of maxilla; clypeus, labrum, and scape orangish brown; pedicel and antennomeres III–XI mostly brown, reddish brown depending on light intensity, slightly lighter from X, except dar- brown apex and dorsal carina on III–VIII. Prothorax orangish brown, except brownish area close to anterior margin. Ventral surface of mesothorax orangish brown, slightly reddish on some areas, darker on margins. Metanepisterna orangish brown, dark brown on some areas close to metaventrite. Metaventrite dark brown laterally, orangish brown on remaining surface, more reddish brown depending on light intensity. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra blackish on anterior quarter, dark reddish brown on remaining surface, browner depending on light intensity. Coxae and trochanters orangish brown with irregular reddish-brown areas. Femora orangish, slightly brownish apically. Tibiae light brown. Tarsi mostly brown. Abdominal ventrites brown, slightly lighter laterally, except anterocentral area of ventrite 1 mostly orangish and apex of ventrites 1–4 brownish, gradually lighter toward ventrite 4.

Head. – Frons with a few fine punctures on wide central area and abundant finer punctures close to eyes; frontal plate smooth, glabrous, with anterior margin rounded, anteriorly preceded by sulcus, shallow centrally, deep laterally; wide central area with a few short, bristly white setae; area close to eyes with moderately abundant, short, bristly white setae. Area between anterior margin of antennal tubercles and midpoint between posterior margin of upper eye lobes and prothorax sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth apex of antennal tubercles and central area along median groove; area close to eyes with moderately abundant whitish pubescence; punctures with short, decumbent white seta; area close to eyes with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae. Remaining surface of vertex abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures partially confluent, glabrous.
Apex of antennal tubercles triangularly shaped. Area behind eyes glabrous, smooth close to eye, coarsely punctate close to prothorax, punctures distinctly sparser behind lower eye lobe. Genae short; sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth apex; with sparse, moderately short, decumbent whitish setae, except glabrous smooth apex. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous about posterior half; remaining surface rugose-punctate, with moderately sparse, erect, both short and long whitish setae. Wide central area of postclypeus abundantly, moderately coarsely punctate; with moderately sparse, bristly, short whitish setae, and one very long, thick, erect yellowish seta on each side. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum moderately abundantly finely punctate centrally, smooth laterally; with sparse, short, decumbent, both whitish and yellowish setae centrally on posterior half, glabrous on anterior half and laterally, except fringe of short golden setae close to anterior margin; with tuft of long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae on each side of posterior half. Sides of mandibles densely, coarsely punctate on basal 2/3, smooth on apical third; basal 2/3 with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed; anterior third glabrous. Upper eye lobes distinctly narrower than maximum diameter of scape, with rounded inner margin; lower eye lobes very large, almost occupying entire lateral portion of head; upper eye lobes with three rows of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.44 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.51 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.52 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.4 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex. Scape abundantly, coarsely punctate dorsally and laterally, except smooth apex of dorsal surface; sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate ventrally; nearly all punctures with short or moderately short, bristly yellowish-white seta and a few punctures on ventral and outer surfaces with long, erect light yellowish-brown seta. Pedicel abundantly, finely punctate on basal half, punctures sparser on posterior half; with sparse white pubescence on basal half, and long yellowish setae on posterior half, erect

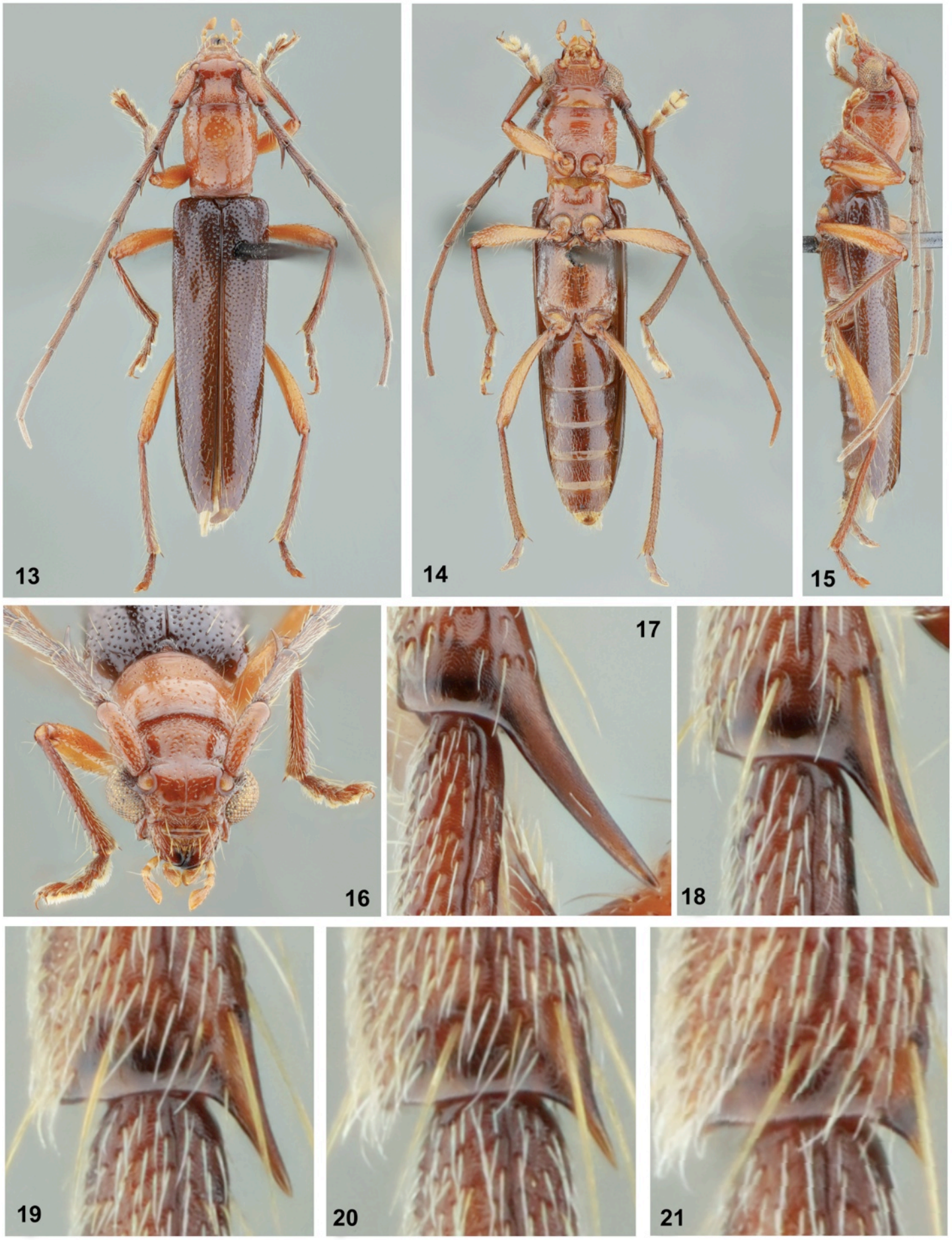

Fig. **13**-**21**. *Psyrassa aurantiaca* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype.

13. Dorsal habitus. **14**. Ventral habitus. **15**. Lateral habitus. **16**. Head, frontal view. **17**. Apex of antennomere III. **18**. Apex of antennomere IV. **19**. Apex of antennomere V. **20**. Apex of antennomere VI. **21**. Apex of antennomere VII.

setae decumbent dorsally and laterally, erect ventrally. Antennomeres abundantly, finely punctate, punctures distinctly denser and finer from V, except smooth apex of III–V; III–VII longitudinally carinate dorsally; with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, denser from IV; III–VI with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed ventrally; III–X with long, bristly, thick light yellowish-brown setae on entire apex; inner apex of III with long, nearly straight spine with acute apex, about twice as long as pedicel and apical diameter of segment; inner apex of IV with moderately long straight spine with acute apex, about as long as pedicel and slightly shorter than maximum apical diameter of antennomere; inner apex of V with moderately short straight spine with acute apex, shorter than pedicel and about half as long as half of apical diameter of antennomere; inner apex of VI with short straight spine, distinctly shorter than pedicel and about one-third apical diameter of antennomere; inner apex of VII with spicule.
Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding apical spine): scape = 1.10; pedicel = 0.25; IV = 0.97; V = 1.20; VI = 1.25; VII = 1.25; VIII = 1.30; IX = 1.22; X = 1.10; XI = 1.25.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; anterior constriction distinct; sides slightly sinuous, nearly parallel-sided between anterior constriction and posterior quarter, then distinctly narrowed and parallel-sided toward posterolateral angles. Pronotum with one slightly elevated gibbosity on each side of anterior third and one elongated, slightly elevated gibbosity centrally on posterior half; posterior region distinctly depressed, with anterior margin of this region concave from sides toward center; shiny, slightly opaque centrally from anterior third; sparsely, coarsely punctate, with fine punctures interspersed, except smooth central gibbosity, finely, transversely striate area close to anterior margin, and rugose-punctate on depressed area; some punctures with short or moderately short, bristly white seta, and depressed area with sparse whitish pubescence laterally. Sides of prothorax moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate on wide central area, punctures with long, erect yellowish seta, sparsely, finely punctate anteriorly and posteriorly, punctures with short or long, erect yellowish seta. Posterior 2/3 of prosternum sparsely, finely punctate, transversely striate centrally, with moderately abundant white pubescence laterally from middle to before procoxal cavities, and sparse white pubescence centrally; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed, more abundant laterally. Anterior third very sparsely, finely punctate, partially transversely striate centrally, with very sparse, bristly whitish pubescence; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed laterally. Prosternal process with moderately abundant pubescence on anterior 2/3, sparse on posterior third; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Procoxal cavities closed posteriorly. Ventral surface of mesothorax with white pubescence not obscuring integument, sparse or nearly absent on some areas, abundant on others. Mesoventral process with sides convergent on anterior 2/3, then strongly, rounded widened on posterior third; narrowest area 0.37 times mesocoxal width; apex 0.65 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna, sides of metaventrite, and area close to metacoxal cavities with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; remaining surface with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae, absent close to metathoracic discrimen. Scutellum with very sparse whitish pubescence, almost absent posterocentrally.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually finer, sparser toward apex to posterior 2/3; most punctures bearing a minute whitish seta, and some punctures with a long, thick yellowish-brown seta; apex transversely concave, making outer and sutural angles slightly projected.

Legs. – Coxae with moderately abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument. Trochanters with sparse white pubescence, absent on some areas, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed ventrally. Femora moderately abundantly, coarsely, punctate, with sparse white pubescence and long, erect, thick light yellowish-brown setae interspersed; apices rounded projected. Tibiae with very sparse, short, decumbent yellowish setae, except abundant, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical 2/3 of ventral surface of protibiae and close to apex of meso- and metatibiae; with long, erect yellowish-brown setae, sparser on protibiae; sides longitudinally carinate, carina less distinct depending on viewing angle. Dorsal surface of tarsi with sparse yellowish-white pubescence and long, bristly, thick light yellowish-brown setae.

Abdomen. – Ventrites 1–4 with abundant whitish pubescence laterally; central area of ventrites 1–2 without pubescence, with sparse, decumbent, long whitish setae, absent on apex; central area of ventrites 3–4 with sparse whitish pubescence, denser on ventrite 4, with sparse, decumbent, long whitish setae, absent on apex. Ventrite 5 with moderately sparse, decumbent, both short and long whitish setae; apex widely, slightly concave.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 11.00;
prothoracic length, 2.20;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.50;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.40;
maximum prothoracic width, 1.70;
humeral width, 2.25;
elytral length, 7.35.

Etymology. – From Latin "*aurantius*" (orange), referring to the orangish color of the head, pronotum, and femora.

Remarks. – The key by Toledo (2005) leads *P. aurantiaca* sp. nov. to the alternative of couplet "27" (translated): "27(26). Pronotum shiny, finely punctate… 28; – Pronotum opaque, coarsely and irregularly punctate. Length 14 mm. Honduras… *P. subpicea*." Since the pronotum is neither distinctly shiny nor dull, and the punctation is both fine and coarse, it is necessary to follow both alternatives. The alternative of couplet "28" includes *P. testacea* Linsley, 1935 and *P. castanea* Bates, 1880.
White (1853) described the color of *P. subpicea* as "Of a pitchy brown colour … Elytra punctured, rather deeper in colour towards the tip." However, the photograph of the holotype (see photograph on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) does not agree with this description. In fact, the pronotum appears to be dark brown while the elytra are distinctly lighter in color and very slightly darkened toward the apex. Toledo (2005) described the color in *P. subpicea* as follows (translated): "integument matte on the pronotum, shiny on the rest of the body, reddish, with antennae and legs yellowish brown." This description also does not agree well with the photograph of the holotype. It fails to mention that the pronotum is considerably darker than the elytra. Furthermore, the elytra are not reddish; they are clearly brown, or at least light brown. Based on the photograph of the holotype of *P. subpicea*, *Psyrassa aurantiaca* differs by the pronotum distinctly lighter than the elytra (darker than the elytra in *P. subpicea*), scape contrasting in color with the pedicel and antennomeres III–XI (not contrasting in *P. subpicea*), and the elytral apex with the outer and sutural angles dentiform and with similar length (outer angle distinctly longer than the sutural angles in *P. subpicea*).
Psyrassa aurantiaca differs from *P. testacea* (Figs 22–24; see also photographs on Bezark 2025) by the pronotal sculpturing not rugose-punctate (rugose-punctate, especially laterally, in *P. testacea*), the elytra distinctly darker (lighter in *P. testacea*), and the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (apparently, they are open in the holotype of *P. testacea*, not closed as indicated by Toledo (2025)—a detail not provided by Linsley (1935)). The new species differs from *P. castanea* (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and Lingafelter *et al.* 2025) by the prothorax distinctly lighter and the elytra distinctly darker (respectively, darker and lighter in *P. castanea*), and the scape contrasting in color with the remaining antennomeres (not contrasting in *P. castanea*).
Psyrassa aurantiaca is similar to *P. inexspectata* sp. nov. but differs especially by the antennomere III much shorter and the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (respectively, much longer and open posteriorly in *P. inexspectata*). It differs from *P. audureaui* Heffern, Botero & Santos-Silva, 2020 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Heffern *et al.* 2020), *P. megalops* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995, and *P. levicollis* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995 (see

Fig. **22-24**. *Psyrassa testacea* Linsley, 1935, male holotype.
22. Dorsal habitus. **23**. Lateral habitus. **24**. Ventral habitus.

photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) by the upper eye lobes distinctly narrower, with three rows of ommatidia, and distant from each other (wider, with more than three rows of ommatidia, and distinctly closer to each other in *P. audureaui*, *P. megalops*, and *P. levicollis*), and the distance between lower eye lobes ventrally wider than three times the maximum diameter of the scape (shorter than two times the maximum diameter of the scape in *P. audureaui*, *P. megalops*, and *P. levicollis*); from *P. brevicornis* Linsley, 1934 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) by the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (open in *P. brevicornis*) and the femora light (distinctly dark in *P. brevicornis*); from *P. cylindricollis* Linsley, 1935 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) by the spine of the antennomere III acute apically (blunt in *P. cylindricollis*), and the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (open in *P. cylindricollis*); from *P. maesi* Audureau, 2010, by the prothorax not widened centrally (widened in *P. maesi*) and the elytra not pubescent (pubescent in *P. maesi*); from *P. obscuriventris* García & Santos-Silva, 2022 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in García & Santos-Silva 2022) especially by the spine of the antennomere III acute apically (blunt in *P. obscuriventris*) and the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (open in *P. obscuriventris*); from *P. sallaei* Bates, 1885 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Toledo 2005) by the apex of the spine of the antennomere III acute at apex (not acute in *P. sallaei*), and the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (open in *P. sallaei*); from *P. subglabra* Linsley, 1935 by the procoxal cavities closed posteriorly (open in *P. subglabra*), upper eye lobes with three rows of ommatidia (more than four in *P. subglabra*), and outer apical angle of the elytra not spiniform (with long spine in *P. subglabra*); and from *P. basicornis* Pascoe, 1866 (see photographs on Bezark 2025), a species that apparently has been misidentified, especially by the elytra unicolorous (bicolorous in *P. basicornis*).

Aneflomorpha Casey, 1912

***Aneflomorpha lingafelteri* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 25-32)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/7545A1C7-3C39-4479-A123-A503FAC6877B

Holotype, ♂, MEXICO, *San Luis Potosi*: Cd. [Ciudad] del Maíz, 1250 m, 17.VII.1999, G. Nogueira leg. (MZSP, formerly DHCO).

Paratypes, **1** ♂ (SWLC), **1** ♀ (DHCO), same data as holotype.

Description of the holotype (Fig. 25-28)

Coloration. – Head capsule dark reddish brown frontally and dorsally, except apex of antennal tubercles, part of genae, frontal area close to median groove and clypeus, and area behind eyes dark brown; ventral surface mostly orangish brown. Ventral mouthparts orangish brown, except mentum partially dark brown. Mandibles mostly orangish brown, except blackish apex. Antennae orangish brown. Postclypeus dark reddish brown with irregular both dark-brown and light reddish-brown areas. Anteclypeus brown with irregular both reddish-brown and yellowish-brown areas. Labrum reddish brown, darker anteriorly and posteriorly. Pronotum dark reddish brown with irregular dark-brown areas. Sides of prothorax mostly dark brown. Ventral surface of prothorax orangish brown, except brown anterior margin of prosternum and dark-brown area close to procoxal cavities on prosternum and prosternal process. Mesoventrite orangish brown, except dark-brown area close to mesocoxal cavities and narrow area close to mesanepisterna. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera dark reddish brown. Mesoventral process orangish brown, except dark-brown margins. Ventral surface of mesothorax dark reddish brown, with irregular lighter areas, except intercoxal process orangish brown with dark-brown margins. Scutellum mostly reddish brown. Elytra reddish brown basally, gradually orangish brown toward apex. Legs orangish brown. Abdominal ventrite 1 light reddish brown basally, except dark-brown anterior margin, reddish brown on remaining surface, except yellowish-brown apex; ventrites 2–4 reddish brown, with irregular dark reddish-brown areas, except yellowish-brown apex; abdominal ventrite 5 dark reddish brown basally, reddish brown on remaining surface.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate, with abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Frontal plate separated from remaining surface of frons and clypeus by deep sulci; posterior margin substraight and anterior margin rounded; coarsely, partially confluently punctate posteriorly, smooth anteriorly; with sparse, bristly yellowish-white pubescence on punctate area. Area between tubercles with sculpturing and pubescence as on superior area of frons. Remaining surface of vertex moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate laterally, punctures finer toward median groove anteriorly, mostly absent centrally close to prothorax; with moderately abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence, except glabrous area close to median groove and central area close to prothorax. Antennal tubercles sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth apex; with moderately abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence on punctate area, glabrous on apex. Area behind upper eye lobes abundantly, coarsely, confluently punctate, glabrous. Area behind lower eye lobes rugose-punctate superiorly, moderately sparsely and finely punctate inferiorly, glabrous. Genae abundantly, coarsely, partially confluently punctate, except smooth apex; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous apex and area close to frons and clypeus. Outer surface of mandibles abundantly, coarsely, confluently punctate on basal 3/4, smooth on apical quarter; punctate area with sparse yellowish pubescence and a few long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed, glabrous on smooth area. Wide central area of postclypeus with sparse, bristly, short yellowish-white setae close to frons and sparse yellowish-brown setae directed forward close to anteclypeus; with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed close to frons and a few long yellowish-brown setae directed forward close to anteclypeus. Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Labrum sparsely finely punctate; with moderately sparse yellowish-brown pubescence posteriorly, with fringe of short yellowish-brown setae anteriorly, glabrous centrally; with long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae interspersed laterally. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half; anterior half rugose-punctate with short, bristly yellowish-white setae and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.35 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.58 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.50 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.5 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at apex of antennomere X. Scape moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, except smooth dorsal apex; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous smooth area, and a few long, erect setae of same color dorsally and laterally and on ventral apex. Pedicel and antennomeres III–IV with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed on dorsal apex and entire ventral surface; V–XI with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; V–VI with sparse, long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed ventrally; apex of V–X with erect yellowish setae apically, setae gradually shorter toward X; inner apex of III with long, straight spine, 1.4 times longer than apical diameter of segment; inner apex of IV with long, straight spine, slightly longer than apical diameter of segment; inner apex of V with moderately long, straight spine, slightly shorter than apical diameter of segment; inner apex of VI with spicule.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding apical spine): scape = 0.67; pedicel = 0.16; IV = 0.86; V = 0.93; VI = 0.93; VII = 0.93; VIII = 0.93; IX = 0.90; X = 0.79; XI = 0.97.

Thorax. – Prothorax slightly longer than wide; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides slightly rounded from anterior constriction to posterior eighth, then again slightly rounded toward posterolateral angles. Pronotum abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures partially confluent, except smooth longitudinal area about middle of central area; with sparse, bristly yellowish-white pubescence, pubescence denser and whiter close to posterior margin, except glabrous smooth area; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax abundantly, coarsely punctate; with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence yellower and bristly close to anterior margin. Posterior 2/3 of prosternum abundantly, coarsely punctate, with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed; anterior third, moderately finely, transversely striate-punctate with sparse yellowish pubescence and a few long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Prosternal process gradually narrowed from base to posterior third, then distinctly widened; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, except glabrous sides of apex; lateral margins elevated; narrowest area 0.15 times procoxal width. Mesoventrite with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence anterocentrally, pubescence absent on center of this area, and dense yellowish-white pubescence on remaining surface. Mesanepisterna and mesepimera with dense yellowish-white pubescence. Mesoventral process with abundant yellowish-white pubescence laterally, pubescence sparse centrally; sides convergent on anterior 2/3, distinctly widened on posterior third; apex distinctly notched centrally; narrowest area 0.48 times mesocoxal width; apex 0.70 times mesocoxal width. Metanepisterna and sides of metaventrite with abundant yellowish-white pubescence, denser toward metacoxal cavities on metaventrite; remaining surface of metaventrite with sparse, decumbent yellowish-white setae and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except glabrous area close to metathoracic discrimen. Scutellum with dense pale-yellow pubescence.

Elytra. – Abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually finer toward apex on posterior 2/3; sides slightly convergent on anterior 3/4 and distinctly convergent on posterior quarter; apex concave with outer and sutural angles spiniform, spines with similar length; with abundant, bristly yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument and very sparse, long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

Legs. – Coxae with abundant yellowish-white pubescence, pubescence gradually denser toward metacoxae. Trochanters with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence and long, erect setae of same color interspersed ventrally, pubescence sparser on protrochanters. Femora with sparse, decumbent yellowish setae and long, erect setae of same color interspersed throughout. Tibiae with very sparse yellowish pubescence, except dense, bristly light yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of ventral surface of protibiae and apical quarter of ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae; with long, erect yellowish setae interspersed, erect setae longer dorsally; ventral surface of meso- and metatibiae with abundant, erect, moderately short yellowish setae on basal 3/4; protibiae dorsally carinate on basal third. Dorsal surface of tarsi with moderately abundant, bristly, both short and long light yellowish-brown setae; metatarsomere I about as long as II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with moderately dense yellowish-white pubescence laterally and moderately sparse pubescence of same color on remaining surface, except glabrous apices of ventrites 1–4; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed. Apex of ventrite 5 widely concave, preceded by a distinct sulcus that mirrors apical concavity.

Female (Fig. 29-32). – Very similar to male, differing: antennae slightly shorter, 1.3 times elytral length, almost reaching elytral apex; and apex of ventrite 5 rounded.

Dimensions (mm) (male holotype / male paratype / female paratype).

total length, 16.60/15.20/18.70;
prothoracic length, 2.65/2.40/2.85;
anterior prothoracic width, 2.20/2.00/2.30;
posterior prothoracic width, 2.40/2.10/2.60;
maximum prothoracic width, 2.70/2.40/2.80;
humeral width, 3.50/3.20/4.00;
elytral length, 11.20/10.40/12.90.

Etymology. – This new species is dedicated to Steven W. Lingafelter, a longtime colleague and friend of the authors.

Remarks. – The key by Chemsak & Noguera (2005) leads *A. lingafelteri* sp. nov. to the alternative of couplet "10" with *A. ruficollis* Chemsak & Linsley, 1975 due to: elytra and pronotum not dark, apical spine of the antennomere III acute on apex, pronotum

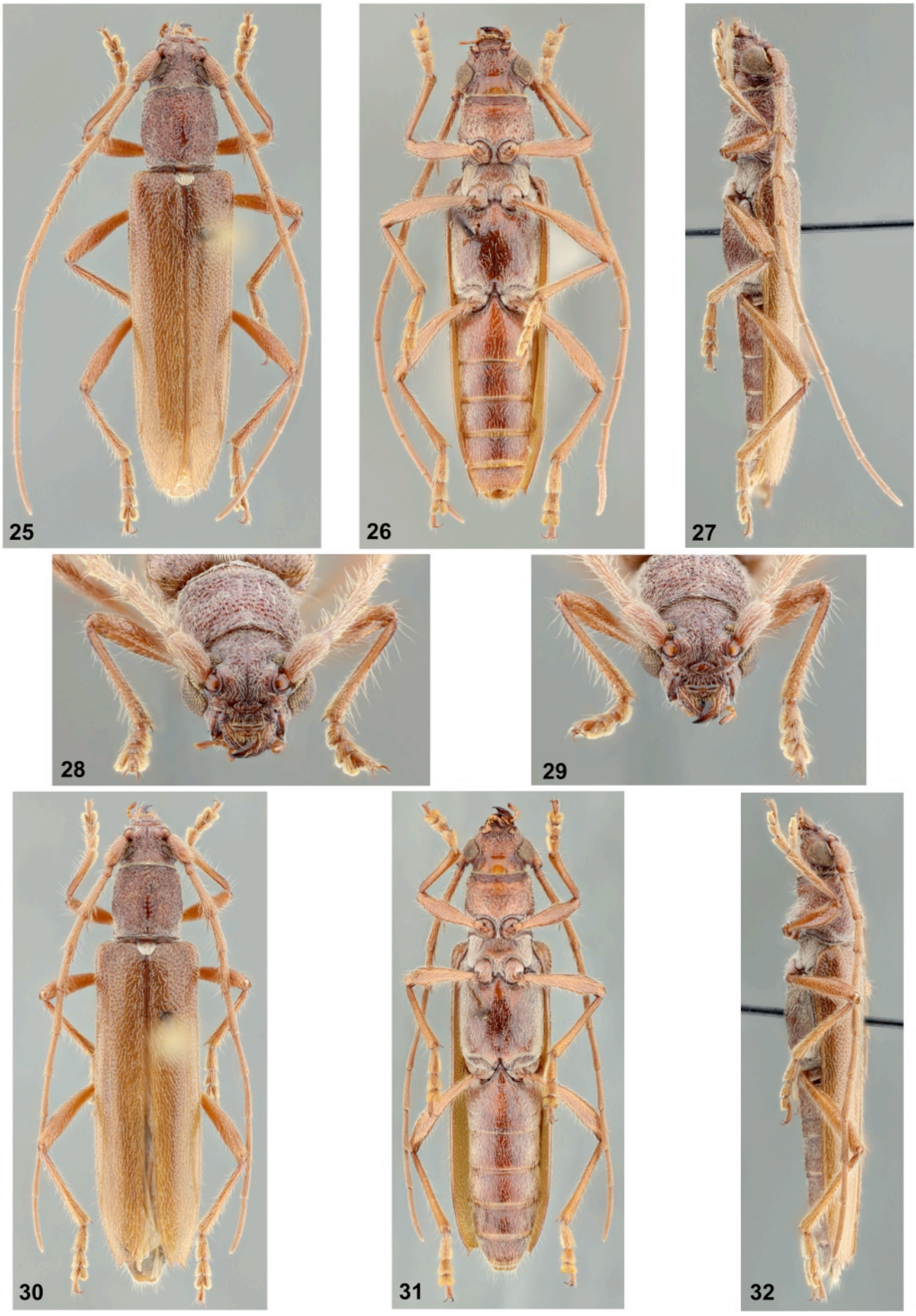

Fig. **25-32**. *Aneflomorpha lingafelteri* **sp**. **nov**.

25-28. Male holotype. **25**. Dorsal habitus. **26**. Ventral habitus. **27**. Lateral habitus.**28**. Head, frontal view. **29-32**. Female holotype. **29**. Head, frontal view. **30**. Dorsal habitus. **31**. Ventral habitus. **32**. Lateral habitus.

not densely pubescent, with long pubescence, and rounded laterally. It differs from *A. ruficollis* by the stouter body (slender in *A. ruficollis*), antennomere III in male shorter than the prothorax (about as long as the prothorax in male of *A. ruficollis*), elytra proportionally shorter when compared with the prothorax (distinctly longer in *A. ruficollis*), and the elytral apex bispinose (not so in *A. ruficollis*).

The key by Lingafelter (2022) leads *A. lingafelteri* to the alternative of couplet "19" with *A. linearis* (LeConte, 1859) (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and Lingafelter 2022) due to: elytra lacking erect setae, spine of the antennomere III acute apically, protibia with dorsal carina, pubescence relatively sparse over much of the dorsal and ventral surface. The new species differs from *A. linearis* by the stouter body (slender in *A. linearis*), upper eye lobes with five rows of ommatidia (four in *A. linearis*), pronotal and elytral pubescence sparser (denser in *A. linearis*), and the apex of the prosternal process wider (narrower in *A. linearis*—see photograph on Lingafelter 2022).

The key by Linsley (1963) leads *A. lingafelteri* to the alternative of couplet "13" with *A. seminuda* Casey, 1912 due to: apical spine of the antennomere III distinctly shorter than the antennomere IV, procoxal cavities open posteriorly, and the antennomeres not carinate dorsally. The new species differs from *A. seminuda* by the absence of erect setae on the anterior region of the elytra (present in *A. seminuda*), and the dorsal surface of the protibiae carinate (not carinate in *A. seminuda*).

Aneflomorpha lingafelteri sp. nov. differs from *A. aculeata* (LeConte, 1873) (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Lingafelter 2022) by the elytra without abundant erect setae on the anterior region (present in *A. aculeata*), and the dorsal surface of the protibiae carinate (not carinate in *A. aculeata*); from *A. delongi* (Champlain & Knull, 1922) (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Lingafelter 2022), by the acute apex of the inner spine of the antennomere III (blunt in *A. delongi*), the elytral surface with decumbent setae (absent in *A. delongi*), and the dorsal surface of the protibiae carinate (not carinate in *A. delongi*); from *A. linsleyae* Chemsak, 1962 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Lingafelter 2022) by the elytra without abundant erect setae (present in *A. linsleyae*) and with decumbent setae (absent in *A. linsleyae*); from *A. makra* Heffern & Santos-Silva, 2025 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Heffern & Santos-Silva 2025) especially by the elytra proportionally shorter in males, about 4.3 times prothoracic length (longer, about 5.8 times prothoracic length in males of *A. makra*); from *A. wappesi* Chemsak & Noguera, 2005 (see photographs on Bezark 2025 and in Chemsak & Noguera 2005) by the apex of the spine of the antennomere III acute (blunt in *A. wappesi*), and the anterior area of the elytra almost without long and erect setae (moderately abundant in *A. wappesi*), and from *A. yumae* Giesbert and Hovore, 1976 (see photographs on Bezark 20205 and in Lingafelter 2022), especially by the pronotal and elytral pubescence sparser (denser in *A. yumae*), and the upper eye lobes not distinctly narrowed toward inner margin (distinctly narrowed in *A. yumae*).

Anopliomorpha Linsley, 1936

Anopliomorpha bezarki **sp**. **nov**.

(Fig. 33-36)

ZooBank: https://zoobank.org/21A42B82-6C16-4E3D-A031-A1E018E567CA

Holotype, ♂, HONDURAS, *Olancho*: R. Plátano Biosph. [Reserva de la Biósfera del Río Plátano], 15.284°N 85.905°W, 3–4.IV.2023, E. van den Berghe leg. (TAMU, formerly DHCO).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly reddish brown, lighter brown depending on light intensity, with some areas distinctly darker, especially part of frons, pronotum, part of elytra on epipleural region, and base of tibiae. Apical third of mandibles black.

Head. – Central area of frons densely, coarsely punctate, punctures almost alveolate, except smooth central area close to frontal plate; area close to eyes abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures shallower toward central region; central punctures with short, bristly yellowish-white seta and lateral punctures with longer yellowish seta; frontal plate smooth, glabrous, separated from remaining surface of frons by a distinct sulcus only laterally, not separated from postclypeus anteriorly. Area between antennal tubercles and level of posterior margin of upper eye lobes abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures almost alveolate, except smooth central area; punctures with short, bristly yellowish-white seta, except some lateral punctures with long, erect more yellow seta. Remaining surface of vertex moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures with minute yellowish-white seta. Antennal tubercles sparsely, finely punctate basally, smooth on remaining surface, some punctures with minute whitish seta. Area behind upper eyes lobes abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures sparser and finer close to eye toward lower eye lobe; some punctures with minute yellowish seta and a few with long, erect seta of same color. Area behind lower eye lobes glabrous, moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate close to prothorax, transversely striate-punctate close to eye, this latter area gradually widened toward ventral surface. Genae moderately abundantly and finely punctate, except smooth apex; punctures with short, decumbent yellowish seta, except a few punctures with long, erect yellow seta. Outer surface of mandibles abundantly, coarsely, confluently punctate on basal 2/3, smooth on apical third; punctate area with sparse yellowish pubescence and a few long, erect yellow setae interspersed, glabrous on smooth area. Wide central area of postclypeus sparsely, coarsely, shallowly punctate; punctures bearing short, decumbent yellowish seta, except for one puncture on each side with a long, erect yellow seta. Sides of postclypeus smooth, glabrous. Labrum moderately sparsely, finely punctate, except smooth central area; with sparse yellowish pubescence on posterior half, glabrous centrally, and with fringe of moderately short yellowish-brown setae anteriorly; sides of posterior half with long, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous on posterior half; anterior half transversely rugose-punctate, with short, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence, and long, erect setae of same color interspersed. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.50 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.70 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in ventral view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.70 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae (from base of scape to apex of antennomere VIII— missing antennomeres IX–XI on left antenna and VII–XI on right antenna) 0.9 times elytral length, slightly surpassing middle of elytra. Scape abundantly, coarsely punctate dorsally and laterally, except smooth apex, sparsely, coarsely shallowly punctate ventrally; with moderately sparse light yellowish-brown pubescence distinctly not obscuring integument, except ventral surface with a few short, decumbent yellowish setae; with long, erect light yellowish-brown setae throughout, erect setae longer on dorsal and outer surfaces and more abundant ventrally. Pedicel and antennomeres III–VIII with moderately abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument; pedicel with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae dorsally; pedicel and antennomeres III–VIII with long, erect yellowish-brown setae ventrally; III–VI with a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae on dorsal apex; III–VIII with short, erect yellowish setae dorsally; III–VIII longitudinally carinate dorsally and ventrally; inner apex of III with long, straight spine, slightly shorter than apical diameter of segment, about 1/3 as long as antennomere IV; inner apex of IV with moderately long, straight spine, about 3/4 as long as apical diameter of segment; inner apex of V with moderately short, straight spine, 2/3 as long as apical diameter of segment; inner apex of VI with short, straight spine, 1/3 as long as apical diameter of segment; inner apex of VIII with spicule.

Antennal formula (ratio) based on length of antennomere III (excluding apical spine): scape = 1.00; pedicel = 0.20; IV = 0.69; V = 0.83; VI = 0.79; VII = 0.74; VIII = 0.65.

Thorax. – Prothorax longer than wide; anterior constriction narrow, distinct; sides subparallel-sided on narrow area close to anterior

Fig. **33-36**. *Anopliomorpha bezarki* **sp**. **nov**., male holotype.
33. Dorsal habitus. **34**. Ventral habitus. **35**. Lateral habitus. **36**. Head, frontal view.

constriction, slightly divergent from posterior third, distinctly convergent from this point to posterior eighth, then slightly rounded toward posterolateral angles. Pronotum densely alveolate-punctate laterally, smooth antero- and posterocentrally, with irregular, longitudinal, smooth central area on posterior half, and abundantly, coarsely punctate on remaining surface, this latter area distinctly wider on anterior half; nearly all punctures with minute whitish seta, and a few punctures with long, erect yellow or yellowish-brown seta. Sides of prothorax densely alveolate-punctate close to pronotum, moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate on remaining surface, except area close to anterior margin transversely striate and subsmooth area between the former two areas, this region gradually widened toward prosternum; with moderately sparse whitish pubescence, a few long, erect yellowish-brown setae, erect setae longer and more abundant anteriorly. Prosternum moderately abundantly, coarsely, deeply punctate on posterior 2/3, anterior margin of this area concave, with moderately sparse whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect yellowish setae interspersed; anterior third transversely striate close to anterior margin, subsmooth on remaining surface, glabrous, with sparse, short, erect yellowish setae on central anterior region, and long, erect yellowish-brown setae laterally. Prosternal process concave laterally; with moderately abundant, minute yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument; narrowest area 0.2 times procoxal width. Ventral surface of mesothorax with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser laterally. Mesoventral process concave, narrowed on anterior 2/3, strongly widened on apical third; apex strongly notched centrally; with a few long, erect pale-yellow setae interspersed; narrowest area 0.55 times mesocoxal width; apex 0.93 times mesocoxal width. Anterior region of metanepisterna with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring

integument and remaining surface with moderately abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument. Sides of metaventrite moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures distinctly sparser on wide central area; sides with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence almost absent on wide central area; with central area having a few long, erect yellowish setae. Scutellum with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument.

Elytra. – Sides slightly convergent from humeri to posterior eighth, then more distinctly narrowed toward apex; apex transversely concave, with outer and sutural angles triangularly projected, outer angle longer; moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate on anterior third, punctures gradually finer toward apex on posterior 2/3; nearly all punctures with short, decumbent whitish seta and some punctures with long, erect yellowish-brown seta.

Legs. – Coxae with moderately abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, absent on some areas, denser on metacoxae. Trochanters with sparse yellowish-white pubescence basally, almost absent on protrochanters, glabrous on remaining surface; with a few long, erect yellowish-white setae. Femora with very sparse, decumbent, short yellowish-white setae, yellower depending on light intensity and source, and sparse, long, erect yellowish-brown setae. Tibiae with very sparse yellowish-brown pubescence dorsally and laterally; protibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical half of ventral surface; mesotibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical third of ventral surface; metatibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical fifth of ventral surface; remaining ventral surface of tibiae with moderately abundant, short, erect yellowish-brown setae; with long, erect, moderately abundant yellowish-brown setae throughout, except on ventral area with dense pubescence. Dorsal surface of tarsi with sparse yellowish-brown pubescence and long yellowish-brown setae directed backward; metatarsomere I shorter than II–III together.

Abdomen. – Ventrites with very sparse, decumbent yellowish-brown setae and long, erect setae of same color interspersed, except glabrous apex of ventrites 1–4. Apex of ventrite 5 subtruncate.

Dimensions (mm)

total length, 12.25;
prothoracic length, 2.20;
anterior prothoracic width, 1.55;
posterior prothoracic width, 1.60;
maximum prothoracic width, 2.05;
humeral width, 2.45;
elytral length, 8.10.

Etymology. – The species is dedicated to our friend Larry G. Bezark for his immense effort in keeping the online photographic catalog of Cerambycidae up to date, which has been very important for all researchers who work with this family of Coleoptera.

Remarks. – *Anopliomorpha bezarki* sp. nov. is similar to *A. antennata* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995, but differs as follows: inner apical spine of antennomere III distinctly shorter than half length of segment; pronotum with longitudinal smooth central area on posterior half; elytral pubescence sparse; and elytral apex concave with outer and sutural angles spiniform. In *A. antennata*, the inner apical spine of the antennomere III in males is almost half the length of antennomere III, the pronotum lacks smooth central area, the elytral pubescence is moderately abundant, the elytral apex is from rounded to subtruncate. Although the width and exact distance between the upper eye lobes were not mentioned in the original description, the photographs of the female holotype and male paratype (see photographs on Bezark 2025) suggest that both features differ in the new species: the upper eye lobes are narrower, and the distance between them is greater. Currently, the shape of the elytral apex is reported as extremely variable in at least one of the species included in *Anopliomorpha*: *A. antillara* (Fisher, 1932). However, even if this feature proves to be variable in the new species—which we cannot determine, as we have only a single specimen—the presence of a subglabrous area on the pronotum has not been observed as a variable feature in any other species of the genus. In addition, in the specimens of *A. antillara*, at least the sutural angle is projected, whereas in *A. antennata* this variation has not been reported, even though the type series consists of five females and one male. Finally, Chemsak & Noguera (1995) reported the pronotum in *A. antennata* as being "shallowly convex," while it is distinctly flattened in the new species. According to Chemsak & Noguera (1995) on *A. antennata*: "It may eventually prove to represent another genus but due to the combination of other characters (reticulate-punctate pronotum and long flying hairs) we choose to place it into *Anopliomorpha* at this time." We agree with these authors and likewise choose to describe the new species within *Anopliomorpha*. Note: Although it is not mentioned in Bezark (2025) that the paratype of *A. antennata* is the only male available in the original description, it is possible to determine that it is the male because the collectors' names can be read on the label, and they are listed as the collectors of that specimen (no other paratype was collected by them).
Anopliomorpha bezarki is also similar to *A. gracilis* Chemsak & Noguera, 1995 (see photographs on Bezark 2025). However, the male of the new species differs from those of *A. gracilis* by the general integument lighter (distinctly darker in *A. gracilis*), body distinctly stouter (slender in *A. gracilis*), the upper eye lobes distinctly narrower (distinctly wider in *A. gracilis*), antennomeres III–VII spined on the inner apex (III–VI in *A. gracilis*), antennomere IV shorter than III (about as long in *A. gracilis*), and the pronotum with smooth central area (absent in *A. gracilis*).

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Authors contribution [1]

Publisher Correspondence. – DH
Writing the article. – ASS, DH
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Descriptions. – ASS, DH
Bibliographic work. – ASS, DH
Material study. – ASS, DH
Author of the figures. – ASS

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Résumé

Heffern D. & Santos-Silva A., 2026. – Cerambycinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) du Mexique et du Honduras : nouvelles espèces d'Elaphidiini et un nouveau signalement national chez *Chrysoprasis*. *Faunitaxys*, 14(37) : 1 – 17.

Cinq nouvelles espèces sont décrites chez les Elaphidiini (Cerambycinae) : *Psyrassa imitatrix* **sp**. **nov**., du Honduras ; *Psyrassa inexspectata* **sp**. **nov**., du Mexique (Jalisco) ; *Psyrassa aurantiaca* **sp**. **nov**., du Mexique (Oaxaca) ; *Aneflomorpha lingafelteri* **sp**. **nov**., du Mexique (San Luis Potosi) ; et *Anopliomorpha bezarki* **sp**. **nov**., du Honduras. *Chrysoprasis hirtula* White, 1853 est signalée pour la première fois au Honduras.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, *Psyrassa*, *Aneflomorpha*, longicorne, nouvelle espèce, taxonomie, description, Amérique centrale.

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Faunitaxys

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SOMMAIRE

Cerambycinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) du Mexique et du Honduras : nouvelles espèces d'Elaphidiini et un nouveau signalement national chez *Chrysoprasis*.

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Cerambycinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Mexico and Honduras: new species of Elaphidiini and a new country record in *Chrysoprasis*.

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Illustration de la couverture :
New species from the American jungles.

Crédits:

Antonio Santos-Silva : Fig. 1-21, 25-36 & couverture
Eugenio H. **Nearns** : Fig. 22-24.

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